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DAILY REPORT

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PRC TO SEND DELEGATION TO ASIAN GAMES IN INDIA

OW230858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- China today announced the formation of a 445-member sports delegation, including 308 athletes, to the ninth Asian Games to be staged in New Delhi of India from November 19 to December 4.

Also including officials, coaches and referees, it is the largest sports delegation China has sent to the Asian Games since its first appearance in the seventh Asian Games in Tehran in 1974, and indeed to any international sports event.

Leader of the delegation is Chen Xian, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, with Wei Jitong (also secretary general), He Zhenliang, Liu Junchen and Wu Zhongyuan as deputy leaders.

The Indian Sports Ministry has announced that up to October 7 31 countries and regions had confirmed their participation in the ninth Asian Games.

Chinese delegation leader Chen Xian has told XINHUA that the Chinese athletes, coaches and referees are participating in the games with an aim to learn from and exchange experience with the participants from other countries, strengthen friendship with them and the people of their countries, and promote the development of sports in Asia.

UNGA CALLS FOR END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR 22 OCT

OW230730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 22 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today adopted a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces by Iran and Iraq as a preliminary step towards the settlement of their dispute.

The resolution pointed out that the Iran-Iraq war has not only caused heavy losses in life and material in a politically and economically strategic region, but also endangered international peace and security.

All other states should abstain from all actions which could contribute to the continuation of the conflict, the resolution said.

The resolution, adopted by a vote of 119 in favour, 1 against and 15 abstentions, requested the secretary-general to continue his efforts to help find a peaceful settlement.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES ANTIHEGEMONISM ISSUE

HK090834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Chen Zhongjing [7115 1813 4842]: "Oppose Hegemonism, Preserve World Peace"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report at the 12th party congress: "To oppose hegemonism and preserve world peace is the most important task for the world's people today." "Together with the peoples of the world, we will continue to struggle to oppose imperialism and hegemonism and preserve world peace." Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out in his opening speech at the congress: Opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace is one of the three main tasks of the people of our country in the 1980's. I here give some initial views on this major task:

1. The whole party and the people of the whole country must in the future make concerted efforts to "create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization."

This "new situation" includes economic construction, the building of spiritual civilization, the building of socialist democracy and legal system, national defense construction and party building. It also includes work in foreign affairs. A current important strategic aim in our foreign affairs work is to preserve world peace and strive for a relatively long period of peace and a peaceful international environment. In this way we can "concentrate our efforts on socialist construction." Of course, should the aggressors impose war on us, we are certainly not afraid of it. If we know what's what and make the necessary preparation, we will be alright. Attaining this strategic aim in foreign affairs work in the "new situation" is a task not only for the two fronts of foreign affairs and national defense construction, it is also a major task for all other fronts.

2. The "general program" of the new party constitution clearly stipulates: "The party's ideological line is to proceed from reality in everything, to link theory with practice, to seek truth from facts and to test and develop the truth in practice." In solving the new problems put forward in international affairs and mapping out and executing policies and principles in foreign affairs, we must similarly follow this ideological line, scientifically sum up the experiences of history and investigate and study the practical situation.

Recalling World War II, although the joint struggle of the international antifascist united front defeated German, Italian and Japanese fascism in the end and reversed the fate and history of the whole of mankind, the war caused tremendous losses in life and property. The countries involved lost 55-60 million military personnel and civilians, of which about 40 million were lost by China and the Soviet Union. The war cost the world about \$1,400 billion in expenditures and property losses (according to the 1980 "Encyclopedia Britannica" and the 1974 American "World Encyclopedia"). In Japan, then an aggressor country under military control, nearly 670,000 civilians were killed in air raids, and the Japanese economy was in a state of complete collapse at the end of 1945 (according to "History of a Century of Turmoil" by Yoshida).

Several decades have passed since that period of history, but the events remain fresh in our memory. Today, the remnants of the colonialist system have not yet been completely cleared away, while the superpowers practicing hegemonism constitute a new threat to the peoples of the world. The danger of world war is becoming ever more serious due to the rivalry between the superpowers. This is the most cruel reality objectively existing in the world today. Advancing the solemn and great task of "opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace" is absolutely not subjective and arbitrary; it is precisely based on the reality of the strategic situation in the world today.

Political commentators and strategists in the world today have put forward a number of views on the current world situation; some say that there will be no war for quite a long time because the Soviet Union and the United States do not want to directly wage war with each other, and wars now occur in certain intermediate zones or between small countries, which have become a testing ground for the new weapons of the superpowers; some say that future great war will be nuclear war and that the moment it is launched, both sides will perish together, and so the Soviet Union and United States actually dare not launch such a war but, instead, adopt a peripheral strategy and go no further than nuclear deterrence or terror; some say that the Soviet Union and United States may reach a tacit understanding or compromise, draw up spheres of influence afresh and so on. It cannot be said that there ideas are completely devoid of reason, but what merits still more serious attention and vigilance is the fact that from east to west across the whole world, partial wars have never ceased in the 37 years since World War II. Today, the flames of war blaze in many places, from the jungles of Kampuchea and the deserts and mountains of Afghanistan to the shores of the Persian Gulf and the valleys of Lebanon.

All these partial wars are inseparably linked to superpower rivalry. In some cases they themselves carried out direct aggression, in some they make use of small hegemons or provide indirect support or instigation; while in others they sooner or later take full advantage. As the rivalry between the two superpowers becomes even more fierce, the possibility of a partial war evolving into a major war is growing daily. Will World War III indeed be a nuclear war? Not necessarily. It may very well be another conventional war. Comrade Hu Yaobang clearly stated in his report: "We oppose not only a world war prepared by the superpowers, we also oppose all partial wars of aggression instigated or supported by them." This merits deep attention and thought. In short, the ever-growing global rivalry between the two superpowers is precisely the main source of the turmoil in the world and the threat to world peace.

3. Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report. "China's future is closely linked to the future of the world." "The foreign policy of independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands that we persistently practice is identical with the lofty task of preserving world peace and promoting the progress of mankind which we are carrying out." We must unite with all countries and peoples in the world that are willing to strive for the cause of peace. The five principles of peaceful coexistence that we uphold are applicable to our relations with every country. In the world today, the factors of war are on the rise, and so are the factors for cursing war. All forces for preserving peace and curbing war must actively unite.

At the same time, we Chinese Communists have always clearly stated our political viewpoint without mincing words. The two phrases "oppose hegemonism, preserve world peace" are closely related. Peace cannot be gained by prayer, and war cannot be avoided by concession. To effectively preserve world peace, it is essential to take forceful measures and take some sound action to oppose hegemonism. As far as the overall situation is concerned, an important measure in opposing all manifestations of hegemonism and expansionism is to disrupt their strategic plans. In every part of the world, and especially in the world as a whole, we will oppose any country that practices hegemonism, and we oppose still more any country that is still more ferocious and aggressive in pursuing hegemonism, first concentrating on disrupting its strategic plans. If the people of the whole world unite as one and wage unwearying struggle, it is possible for world peace to be preserved.

4. "The rise of the Third World on the international stage since the war is the cardinal event of our era." In the world today, it is still the Third World that is most menaced by hegemonism, and it is also the Third World that is most concerned for preserving world peace. The past history of the Third World and its present status determine that the Third World is the main force for opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace. Similarly, this is not something that can be changed at the will of man. Third World unity and solidarity constitute the foundation of the worldwide force for opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace. Earnest vigilance and resolute opposition against all kinds of superpower splittist conspiracies in the Third World constitutes an extremely important measure for disrupting hegemonist strategic plans.

5. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech at the 12th party congress: Of the three main tasks for the people of our country in the 1980's, "economic construction is the core and the basis for solving international and domestic problems." This is an extremely important principle. Many Third World countries are actively developing their national economies so as to consolidate with economic independence the political independence they have already won. The Third World countries need to strengthen economic as well as political unity. Comrade Hu Yaobang made a point of mentioning "South-South cooperation" in his report and also highly evaluated this type of economic cooperation as "being of tremendous strategic significance."

Our China must also vigorously develop its own economy, the better to share with other Third World countries the important task of opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace, and we will then also be able to make a greater contribution to the world. I mention in passing that more than half a year ago two foreign publications simultaneously carried articles, one of which stated that China was extremely poor and of "no strategic significance," while the other declared that China was "a tiger, not a lamb." People can decide for themselves how things really stand. In short we must strive to quadruple by the year 2000 our total value of industrial and agricultural production by raising it to about 2,800 billion yuan. This great goal can certainly be attained with the people of all nationalities throughout the country working together. Of course, some people may say: Your average national income per person will still be rather low. Our view is: that is so, our "denominator" is too great; with 1.2 billion people, the average income cannot rise very greatly in a short time; however, per capita income cannot completely express a country's development level. Our view is: In sizing up a country, especially a big country, the important thing is to look at the scale, characteristics and development potentials of its national economy and at how much it will be able to mobilize its people and concentrate its power. As for how to use the total sum of 2,800 billion yuan, which is not small, that too is a matter of great import; in using it we can make overall plans and arrangements, and this is precisely where the superiority of our socialist system lies. We ourselves must first have a basis and make an analysis and a relatively comprehensive and accurate estimate of the development of our national strength. We must know what's what. In this way we will be able to "have more foundation" for confidently upholding our foreign policy of independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and carrying out our lofty international duty of opposing hegemonism, preserving world peace and promoting the progress of mankind.

OFFICIALS ATTEND UN DAY CELEBRATION IN BEIJING

OW230802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) --On the occasion of the United Nations Day, Nessim Shallon, resident co-ordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development in China, gave a reception here today.

Among the guests were Qian Xinzong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

CLARK'S PRESENCE AT TAIWAN RECEPTION PROTESTED

OW221652 Beijing Xinhua in English 1638 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin has lodged a protest against U.S. senior officials' presence at the so called "National Day" reception given by Taiwan's "North America Affairs Coordination Committee" in the United States.

In his meeting with Thomas P. Shoensmith, acting assistant secretary of state for east Asia and Pacific affairs on Monday, Chai Zemin quoted reports in Taiwan newspapers, CHINA TIMES, UNITY and METRO CHINESE JOURNAL, to show that William P. Clark, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and some other high-ranking U.S. officials were present at the "October 10 National Day" reception held in Washington on October 5.

William Clark even expressed congratulations on behalf of President Ronald Reagan, he noted.

Chai Zemin pointed out that this was a grave incident that ran counter to the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the recent joint communique between the two countries. He said it was essentially an attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

The ambassador said as the incident took place not long after the issuance of the Sino-U.S. joint communique and at a time when the U.S. side had repeatedly professed to honor the communique, it could not but arouse the grave concern of the Chinese side.

Chai Zemin also noted that five states and nine cities in the United States had recently announced October 10 as the "day of the Republic of China" and government officials in some states and cities had participated in "October 10" celebrations.

All this was not accidental and the U.S. State Department bore unshirkable responsibility for it, he pointed out. The Chinese ambassador demanded that the U.S. Government take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

KYODO: DENG XIAOPING RAPS U.S. TAIWAN POLICY

OW241020 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 24 KYODO -- Deng Xiaoping, China's strongman now head of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, Sunday expressed his strong dissatisfaction with the United States Government's policy toward Taiwan, including the sale of arms.

He made this remark at a one-hour meeting with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Komeito Party, now visiting Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese Government and party.

Deng stressed that serious troubles had developed in bilateral relations one after another since U.S. President Ronald Reagan assumed power at the outset of 1980, although it was China's persistent policy to develop further Beijing-Washington relations.

Deng revealed his displeasure with President Reagan's policy, saying U.S. diplomacy seemed to change drastically whenever a change in the U.S. leadership took place. There were too many cheap tricks played by the Reagan administration, he was quoted as saying.

Informed sources said Deng's remark, which was given in response to the questions raised by Takeiri, was rather unusual one in denouncing the U.S. Government for its policy toward China. Deng insisted the Reagan administration has adopted the highest amount of arm sales by the Carter administration to Taiwan as the standard for arm sales to that island.

CPPCC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS LOS ANGELES GROUP

OW222123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen met today with a 16-member delegation from Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce led by Mrs. Karen L. Hathaway.

While in Beijing, the visitors were feted by Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES U.S. FARM SURPLUS 'CRISIS'

HK221245 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Chen Xiaoping [7115 1420 1627]: "The 'Surplus' Crisis of U.S. Farm Produce]

[Text] In his radio speech to a rural audience delivered on 15 October, U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced that the United States is willing to increase its export of grain to the Soviet Union. This action by President Reagan is not at all surprising. In the past few years, the U.S. Government has experienced greater and greater pressure from its farmers as the problem of a "surplus" of U.S. farm produce became increasingly serious. It has to increase its export of grain in order to ease the serious crisis in agriculture.

"Disasters caused by bumper harvests" have always been characteristic of U.S. agriculture. The seriousness of such disasters increases with the growth of these harvests. Bumper harvests have been reaped in the United States for 3 years running and consequently this problem has become even more prominent. According to figures released by the government, the output of corn and soybean in the United States will reach an all time high and that of wheat will be close to such a level. Therefore, in addition to what is sold at home or abroad, the United States will have a 5.03 and 5.49 million ton "surplus" of wheat and corn respectively this year, which will also have to be sold abroad. However, as a result of the sustained international economic crisis, farm produce does not have a good market abroad. Besides, other major Western grain-producing countries have also reaped bumper harvests. This makes the competition for selling grain on the world market even keener. Consequently, increasing grain exports to the Soviet Union, which needs to import grain, has become an important means of easing the agriculture crisis in the United States.

The United States is a country whose agricultural production is the biggest in the world and whose export of farm produce is also the biggest. The prices of farm produce on the international market are also controlled to a very great extent by the United States. In the past year, because of surplus farm produce and the drop of prices in this respect in the United States, the prices of wheat, corn and soybean on the international market have also dropped respectively by 8.7, 20.2 and 15.8 percent. This has reduced the agriculture income of the United States by 8 percent as compared with last year, which means it has dropped from \$43.8 billion to \$40.5 billion and has reached the lowest level since the big recession in 1933.

While the prices of farm products are dropping, the cost of agricultural production in the United States is continuously increasing as a result of price increases in the means of production and high interest rates. It is estimated that the average cost of production for each ton of wheat this year is \$224 which is more than 100 percent of the selling price of each ton of wheat. Net agricultural income has dropped sharply from \$24.5 billion in 1980 to \$19 billion. This sum is not even enough for farm owners to pay this year's interest on the loans they have raised (\$22 billion). Due to increasing debts, 7,000 farms in the United States have become bankrupt.

The agricultural crisis in the United States has also affected various industrial and commercial departments related to agriculture. At present, companies ranging from groceries in small towns to commercial giants such as the International Harvester Company are all in difficulties. Because of financial difficulties, farm owners have tried to cut their expenditures. This year, the number of tractors sold in the United States fell by 27 percent, that of combine harvesters by 50 percent and the volume of chemical fertilizer sold by 11 percent. In the past 18 months, 20,000 workers have been laid off by five of the biggest agricultural machine building factories in North America.

The Reagan administration has adopted some measures to ease the agricultural situation and to win the support of the agricultural states in the middle and western part of the country for the time of the mid-term elections. Before the announcement of the increasing export of farm produce to the Soviet Union this time, the government decided to hold talks with the EEC to discuss the question of grain export and to demand that the EEC cancel export subsidies for farm produce in order not to hinder the United States from exporting its farm produce. It is reported that this question had already been listed as one of the five items on the agenda of the meeting concerning the general agreement on customs duties and trade, which is to be held in November this year. Besides, the U.S. Government has also decided to increase agricultural loans in the new fiscal year and to grant low interest loans to foreign purchasers of U.S. farm products through import and export banks. Obviously, these measures by the U.S. Government will undoubtedly further increase its financial deficit and increase U.S. agriculture's dependence on the international market. Besides, since it has greatly increased its grain export to the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration will find it even more difficult to persuade its West European allies to stop providing the most advance technology and equipment to the Soviet Union in the future.

KANG SHIEN MEETS WITH CHAIRMAN OF U.S. FIRM

OW232021 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Kang Shien this afternoon met with P. Grace, chairman of the board of the Grace Co. of the United States, and his party.

Kang Shien briefed the guests on China's petrochemical industry and discussed cooperation in this field with them.

BAN YUE TAN REVIEWS CAREER OF WILLIAM CASEY

HK210710 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 19, 10 Oct 82 pp 60-61

[Article by Jiang Geren [3068 1707 0086]: "William Casey -- Director of CIA"]

[Text] Sixty-eight-year-old William Casey has become the new director of the CIA -- one of the largest secret agencies in the world.

Casey is an old hand at collecting intelligence. Early during World War II, this young man, who studied law, joined the American Office of Strategic Services -- the predecessor of the CIA. He was responsible for intelligence activities in Europe and in dispatching groups to fascist Germany and other European countries occupied by Germany to gather intelligence and engage in sabotage activities. At that time, Casey spared no efforts in his work and achieved rather good results. After World War II, he left the secret agency and resumed his former profession in law circles. When Nixon and Ford came to power, he once again held posts in some departments related to intelligence activities at the side of the president. Reagan selected Casey as the director of the CIA. This was just the man he needed. The officials of the CIA also commended him as possessing all the characteristics necessary for intelligence work.

Ordinarily Casey was a man of few words and sometimes even a bit shy. At idle times, he ardently loves reading books. It is said that in his private library, he has a collection of more than 10,000 books. He also likes writing and is sometimes called a "writer." He mainly engages in legal study and he is also an entrepreneur. He has a private savings of over one million dollars. Casey is famed for his decisive manner in handling affairs and having certain spirits. His style of handling affairs was manifested immediately when he joined the CIA.

Since the "Watergate" event, the scandals of the CIA have been exposed one after another inside and outside the country and have been widely condemned as being notorious and against the will of the people. It is reported that during the Carter administration, more than 2,800 people dropped out of the CIA. An old American spy bemoaned: "Nearly all the personnel trained in the past 40 years have now left the CIA." Only 1,700 analytical personnel are left in the CIA. Casey keenly felt the gravity of this problem and regarded recruitment as a top priority. In addition to looking for and soliciting intelligence personnel through various channels, he also made use of television advertisements to recruit secret agents. This shows how anxious he was in looking for qualified personnel. It is not known how many secret agents he wants to recruit, but since the CIA is going to build a new building twice the size of its present headquarters, it seems that Casey has great ambitions.

Last July, Casey founded the "National Intelligence Council", which specially provides "key" information of the state to the White House. He also strengthened the study of conditions of Third World countries, considering these countries to have significance in contention with the Soviet Union. This was also one of the weak links of CIA intelligence work in the past.

Increasing the number of secret agents dispatched abroad is another task done by his efforts since Casey assumed office. Spy satellites and electronic techniques can only reconnoiter the motions of things, but cannot reconnoiter the intentions and policies of countries. Only the secret agents who are in touch with government officials can offer political information. Therefore, Casey was determined to recruit a batch of people and dispatch them abroad after special training to engage in so-called "covert activities."

Domestically, Casey has enhanced the secret detective work of the CIA. Last year, Reagan signed an order to extend the power of the CIA and other secret agencies and stipulated that the CIA had the right to carry "covert activities" in the country. They could infiltrate organizations composed of foreign nationals to engage in reconnaissance and keep watch on them. Reagan also signed a law stipulating that journalists and other persons could not reveal the identity of secret intelligence personnel.

Casey is an old friend of Reagan. When Reagan ran for the Presidency, Casey was one of his responsible persons in the election campaign. After Reagan came to power, Casey became the first CIA director who was given the official title of being considered a Cabinet member. This shows Reagan attaches importance to the CIA and also supports Casey.

The road for Casey is by no means smooth. When he came to power, the deputy director Hugel promoted by him was accused for his irregularities in stock activities and was forced to resign. Hugel was originally a merchant in the sewing machine business. He did not get any training in intelligence work. His resignation at least indicated that Casey did not choose the right person for the job. After that, news came that some people were claiming Casey as having deceived his customers while he was working in a multiple-product agricultural company, causing these customers to suffer a loss of several million dollars. He was also accused of having connections with criminal groups while he was holding the office of legal adviser of a salvage company. Some congressmen publicly asserted that Casey should no longer hold the post of CIA director. After several setbacks and with the backing of Reagan, Casey retained the post of director, but his future is still not optimistic.

AFP: DENG SAYS 'MANY PROBLEMS' REMAIN WITH USSR

OW250646 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GM: 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 25 (AFP) -- Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping said today that there were still "many problems" between China and the Soviet Union after the first round of discussions between the two countries for an improvement in their relations.

In a brief reply to questions by French newsmen, Mr. Deng said it was therefore necessary to continue the consultations.

The Chinese leader yesterday told Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Japanese Komeito Party, that the exploratory talks held in Beijing this month with Soviet representatives had not produced any concrete results. Relations between the two Communist countries have been tense for the past 20 years.

KYODO: ZHAO SAYS PRC TO CONTINUE TALKS WITH USSR

OW240415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 24 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Saturday that China would continue its dialogue with the Soviet Union whether the Soviets maintain or drop a hegemonistic policy.

China's continued opposition to the Soviet hegemonism and the Beijing-Moscow dialogue are not contradictory to each other, Zhao told Japanese Dietman Yoshimi Furui.

Zhao said the Chinese dialogue with Moscow does not mean that China ceased to oppose the hegemonism.

The Chinese diplomacy, based on the principle of independence and the five-point peace principle, has not changed, and China will never use the so-called Soviet card or American card in diplomacy, Zhao said.

Zhao met with Furui, chairman of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, here Saturday evening.

After the meeting, the Japanese dietman also said that the Chinese Government offered yen 500 million (about dollar 1.8 million) to help build the Japan-China friendship hall in Tokyo to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the reopening of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

The planned hall, to be built in downtown Tokyo, is estimated to cost more than yen 10 billion.

The Japanese Government has already promised yen 2 billion and a yen 3 billion fund-raising will be sought from the Japanese business circles. The remaining money will be collected from other private circles.

KOMEITO PARTY CHAIRMAN FETFD IN BEIJING

Wang Zhen Hosts Banquet

OW221733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Komeito (Komei Party).

Proposing a toast, Wang Zhen praised Yoshikatsu Takeiri and other Japanese friends of the Komei Party for their great contributions to the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and the development of friendship between peoples of the two countries. He said the friendship between the two countries will surely see further consolidation and development.

Yoshikatsu Takeiri said a true friendship between the two countries depends on upholding forever the spirit of the joint statement and the peace and friendship treaty of the two countries. Therefore, it is of great importance to pass on the spirit from generation to generation.

Present at the banquet were Wang Bingnan and Chu Tunan, president and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW240838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, once again stressed the importance of Sino-Japanese friendship while meeting with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Komeito (Komei Party), and his party here this morning.

Bunzo Ninomiya, vice-chairman of the Komei Party Central Executive Committee, and his wife were among those who attended the meeting.

Deng Xiaoping expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan would continue to develop in the present direction.

The most important statement about Sino-Japanese relations was that the two peoples of China and Japan should remain friends from generation to generation, Deng Xiaoping said.

Yoshikatsu Takeiri said Japan-China relations must adhere to the principles embodied in the joint statement and the peace and friendship treaty signed by the two countries. On this basis, the Komei Party would make constant efforts to deepen the mutual trust between Japan and China, he said. The two sides also exchanged views on other matters of common concern.

Present on the occasion were Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

The Japanese guests are due to leave for home tomorrow.

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Zhao Meets Group

OW231725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon with Yoshimi Furui, chairman of Japan's Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, and his party.

Zhao Ziyang thanked Yoshimi Furui and other Japanese friends for their consistent efforts in promoting China-Japan friendship. He said he hoped the Japanese league will make new contributions to the friendship between the two countries.

Yoshimi Furui said Japan-China friendship should be carried on forever.

Present at the meeting were Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

The Japanese guests arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Feted by Wang Zhen

OW231739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Yoshimi Furui, chairman of Japan's Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship.

Wang Zhen said: "At a time of continued development of Sino-Japanese friendship, we cherish the memory of Kenzo Matsumura and other Japanese friends and wish for continuous growth of permanent and steady friendly cooperation between the two countries."

Yoshimi Furui reviewed the historical ties between the two countries and expressed his determination to contribute to the further development of Japan-China friendship.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VOLUNTEER DELEGATION VISIT

Visits Zhou Enlai Statue

OW242014 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers with Han Xianchu as its leader and Xie Fang as its deputy leader on 21 October laid a wreath before the bronze statue of the esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou Enlai at the Hungnam fertilizer complex, Hamhung City, in memory of the great contributions Premier Zhou Enlai made to Sino-Korean friendship.

Present on the occasion were General Paek Hak-nim, vice minister of People's Armed Forces of Korea; (Kim Hui-mun), vice chairman of the Hamhung Municipal People's Council; Major General (Chon Chin-su), leading member of an army unit stationed in Hamhung; and others.

At noon, Major General (Chon Chin-su) gave a banquet in honor of the delegation.

Received By Kim Il-song

OW221905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today wished all's well in China which, he said, would mean security in Korea as well.

President Kim Il-song recalled the battles fought shoulder to shoulder by the two peoples during the Korean War about 30 years ago when he received the Chinese delegation of former volunteers headed by Han Xianchu and Xie Fang this afternoon. "Tens of thousands of the Chinese People's Volunteers shed their blood on our soil and the Korean people will never forget them," said the president.

President Kim Il-song said he was very pleased to meet the Chinese comrades on the eve of the 32nd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War. He said the Chinese People's Volunteers came to Korea at the call of Comrade Mao Zedong to help resist U.S. aggressors when things were most difficult for Korea.

Talking on the achievements made by Korea after the war, the president said in this regard China's assistance must not be overlooked either.

Referring to the long-standing friendship between Korea and China, the president said that the Korean and the Chinese peoples are like members of one family. They unite with each other. China is Korea's rear area which makes Korea feel self-confident if there is unity and order in China, he said.

Han Xianchu expressed thanks to President Kim Il-song for the hospitality he and the Korean people show for the delegation. Minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea O Chin-u was among those present on the occasion.

Feted in Pyongyang

OW241939 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The Korean People's Armed Forces hosted a banquet here today for a delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers to mark the 32nd anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean War.

Generals O Chin-u, Paek Hak-nim and Pak Chung-kuk and Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi were present at the banquet. The delegation was headed by Han Xianchu and Xie Fang.

General Pak Chung-kuk and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen spoke at the banquet. Pak Chung-kuk praised the heroism and devotion of the Chinese People's Volunteers, many of whom laid down their lives in the war. The volunteers' exploits will remain in the memory of the Korean people forever, Pak Chung-kuk said.

In his speech Zong Kewen reviewed the concern and support of the party government and people of Korea for the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Twenty-four years have passed since the Chinese People's Volunteers returned home, Zong Kewen said, but the Chinese people have always been concerned with the cause of the Korean people and feel delighted at every new achievement they have made.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

OW231732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (XINHUA) -- President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Ziaul Haq arrived here at noon today on an official state visit at the invitation of Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the airport to welcome the Pakistani guests were President Kim Il-song and his wife Kim Song-ae, and other Korean party and government leaders including O Chin-u, Pak Song-chol and Ho Tam.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR THAILAND

OW220716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of officials of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Han Nianlong, adviser to the ministry, left here this morning for a friendship visit to Thailand at the invitation of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THAI ARMY GENERAL DISCUSSES SRV REINFORCEMENTS

OW220128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, October 21 (XINHUA) -- A Thai Army Lt. General Wibun Raosathian said today Thai troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border have been put on alert for any possible Vietnamese intrusion, as Vietnam has recently sent reinforcements into bordering western Kampuchea.

Wibun Raosathian was appointed this month as director of the information office of the supreme command of the Thai armed forces.

Wibun said Vietnam has just sent reinforcements to Poipot District and the Sisophon area in Battambang Province, western Kampuchea, which increased the number of Vietnamese troops there from several thousand to the present 10,000.

In addition, he said, Vietnam has sent seven more T-54 tanks to these districts. There has also been a buildup of Vietnamese troops in southwest Kampuchea. Vietnam has rebuilt a military air strip in Preah Vihear Province too, he said.

All these moves by the Vietnamese forebode new offensives in the coming dry season next month against the Kampuchean resistance forces, the spokesman predicted.

THAILAND'S PREM CALLS FOR SRV PULLOUT FROM DK

OW240932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean people should be allowed to decide their own destiny free from outside interference, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said today. The statement was made in a radio broadcast to mark the 37th founding anniversary of the United Nations.

Prem said: "Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea has become an international problem and also a major obstacle to the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to turn Southeast Asia into a peaceful region."

The U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea calling for Vietnamese troop withdrawal from that country has won support from the majority of the world nations and peoples, Prem said. However, they have not been implemented because the country concerned is still trying to cover up facts and shirk responsibility, he added.

Referring to the huge influx of refugees into Thailand, Prem noted that the main cause lies in the foreign invasion of Kampuchea and interference in Laos.

REPORTAGE ON INDIAN SOCIETY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW231529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that the Chinese Government wishes for the early settlement of the China-India boundary question and is optimistic about the prospects for developing relations between the two countries.

In a meeting this afternoon with a delegation from the India-China Society, the premier said, "Although differences exist between the two countries on the boundary issue, we believe it is not so difficult to resolve the problem so long as both sides have good faith and act in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation."

He said both China and India are large Asian countries that can exert great impact on the whole world. "A long-standing friendship exists between our two peoples, and the 1950's saw sound cooperation between our two countries. The two peoples both miss that period," he said.

Zhao added that the two countries have had similar historical experiences, and the two peoples are facing the common task of building their own countries. The two countries should be friendly to each other and improve their relations, the premier said.

Zhao told the Indian guests that this December will be the 40th anniversary of the death of Dr. Dwarkanath S. Kotnis and the 25th anniversary of the death of Dr. Menhanlal Atal. He said the Chinese people will solemnly cherish the memory of these two internationalists.

"We will never forget about the help they rendered the Chinese people when we were in difficulty. We hope the seeds of friendship sown by them will blossom with beautiful flowers," Zhao said.

The delegation from the India-China Society is headed by B.N. Pande, president of the society and a member of Parliament.

Pande said: "Our delegation consists of 14 members from Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. Our current visit has the support of the Indian External Affairs Ministry and the attention of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi."

Pande said that Prime Minister Gandhi is enthusiastic about furthering the relations between India and China and settling the boundary question between the two countries. "She hopes all pending problems between the two countries can be solved in our generation rather than left to the next generation," he said.

Present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Ayilam Panchapakesa Venkateswaran, Indian ambassador to China.

Wang Bingnan Hosts Banquet

OW211515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation from the India-China Society headed by its president, B.N. Pande, who is also a member of Parliament. Wang and Pande in their toasts spoke highly of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples. The society was founded in New Delhi last August. Its members include MP's, professors and noted artists. The guests arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Amity Association.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PAKISTAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Haq Arrives in Shanghai

01 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 22 Oct 82

Shanghai, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Begum Ziaul Haq arrived in Shanghai by special plane this afternoon after a visit to Beijing.

Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan gave a banquet this evening at the Cypress Hotel, which was specially decorated for the occasion.

In his toast the mayor said: "Shanghai and Pakistan have close and friendly relations in trade, education and other fields." He said President Ziaul's current visit to China will further improve the time-honored Sino-Pakistani friendship.

The president said he was delighted to visit Shanghai, the largest industrial city of China, on his third visit to China. He wished Shanghai to make new contributions to the expansion of trade between Pakistan and China.

"Exchanges in economic and cultural fields and the people-to-people contacts between our two countries have increased over the past years," the president said. He said that his visits to other parts of China and his meeting with Chinese leaders in Beijing have enabled him to gain a better understanding of China. President Ziaul said his visit has been a complete success.

Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, who is accompanying the president on the visit, attended the banquet.

President and Begum Ziaul Haq visited the reed flute cave in Guilin this morning.

Haq Concludes Visit

OW230720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq and Begum Ziaul Haq left here for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this morning, winding up their state visit to China.

They were seen off at the airport by Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai. President Ziaul Haq asked Wu Xueqian to convey his good wishes and gratitude to the Chinese leaders.

Pakistan Press Reaction

OW241520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan newspapers have issued editorials acclaiming President Ziaul Haq's just-concluded state visit to China as "a successful visit" and highly evaluated the ever-increasing Pakistan-China friendship.

The PAKISTAN TIMES said today that the president's visit has added "a new dimension" to the "model" bilateral relations between China and Pakistan.

"The identity of views on international issues and on the further consolidation of economic cooperation between the two countries was reflected in the people-to-people contacts" it added.

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Turning to the Afghan problem, the paper said, Pakistan has consistently called for a political solution to the crisis and adhered to the stand for Soviet troop withdrawal. "It has made good its pledge to the principle of opposition to hegemonism in all forms." "China has equally endeavoured to normalise its relations with the USSR without deviating from its principled stand on Afghanistan," it noted.

It went on to say: "Their stands on the occupation of Kampuchea, a case of intervention similar to Afghanistan, are mutually supportive while China appreciates Pakistan's efforts to establish peaceful cooperation in South Asia."

"The decision to set up a joint Pak-China commission on economic exchange," it said, "confirms the peaceful nature of the overall relationship aimed at consolidating world peace and regional security."

NAWA-E WAQT described the establishment of the Sino-Pakistan joint commission as "another significant step towards strengthening of mutual cooperation in the economic sphere" and "it would produce momentous results in cooperation between the two friendly countries."

JANG said editorially that the Sino-Pak friendship "has remained victorious amidst the storms of regional and global events and has stood every test and trial over the long period of 30 years". "This is a means to the promotion of global and regional peace, opposition to war, aggression and colonialism and recognition of the right of every nation, big or small, to live in peace and honour," it added.

YE JIANYING CONGRATULATES SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT

OW231344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, sent a message today to Junius Richard Jayewardene, warmly congratulating him on his reelection as president of Sri Lanka.

The message reads:

On the occasion of Your Excellency's election to the high office of presidency of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese Government and in my own name, our warm congratulations and best wishes to Your Excellency. May Your Excellency achieve new successes in the lofty cause of leading the Sri Lankan people in the national construction. May the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Sri Lankan peoples continue to develop and grow stronger.

FURTHER REPORTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S VISIT

XINHUA Account

OW221208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, will soon pay an official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese leaders.

AFP Report

OW221249 Hong Kong AFP in English 1209 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 22 (AFP) -- Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi will arrive here next Monday for his first official visit to China, an official source said here.

Chinese officials gave no details on the purpose of Mr. al-Qadhdhafi's trip, which was prepared in great secrecy, but diplomatic sources here noted that the arrival of the Libyan leader coincided with an overall diversification of China's relations with the Arab world.

The sources added the Mr. al-Qadhdhafi's visit could seal a reconciliation between Tripoli and Beijing that began several months ago. A year ago, Beijing called Mr. al-Qadhdhafi a "fanatic Moslem."

Leaves Tripoli

OW231913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, left here today by special plane for an official visit to China.

He was invited by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's National Congress and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Seeing him off at the Tripoli International Airport were Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and other senior officials.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Libya Lu Defang and other diplomats were also at the airport.

Arrival in Beijing

OW251050 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived in Beijing this afternoon by special plane for an official visit to our country at the invitation of its leader.

At a grand ceremony held in the square in front of the Great Hall of the People, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, warmly welcomed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and other distinguished Libyan guests.

When Colonel al-Qadhdhafi arrived in the square by car from the airport, Premier Zhao Ziyang warmly shook hands with him and they extended greetings to each other.

Young Pioneers presented flowers to Al-Qadhdhafi. Then, the two leaders reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese PLA.

Following the welcoming ceremony, Premier Zhao Ziyang met Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his party. The host and the guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Accompanying Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the visit are: Brigadier General Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces; 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durham, secretary of the People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation; Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of the People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries; and Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of the People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport.

Welcomed By Zhao Ziyang

OW251256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on an official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese leaders.

Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over a ceremony at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People to welcome Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

When Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Mrs al-Qadhdhafi drove to the plaza, Premier Zhao stepped forward to greet them with cordial handshakes. Two children presented bouquets to the distinguished guests.

The plaza today flew the national flags of China and Libya.

Following the national anthems of Libya and China played by the military band, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Two hundred children waved flowers to cheer Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Present at the ceremony were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister, Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and Chen Puru, minister of railways.

Also present were distinguished Libyan guests accompanying Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the visit: Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of staff of the Libyan Arab Army; 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durham, secretary of the General People's Committee of Agricultural Reclamation and Development; Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee of Economic and Light Industry; and Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Transportation and Maritime Transport.

After the ceremony, Premier Zhao Ziyang had a friendly conversation with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in the Great Hall of the People.

ISRAEL RAPPED AT TELECOMMUNICATIONS TALKS

OW220811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 22 (XINHUA) -- The 12th plenipotentiary conference of the International Telecommunication Union in a resolution today condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon and its massacre of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians.

The resolution expressed alarm at "the grave situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's invasion of Lebanon" and expressed concern at "the destruction of telecommunications in Lebanon."

It "directs the secretary general of the International Telecommunication Union to study and report to the Administrative Council at its next session on measures to assist Lebanon in re-establishing those telecommunication facilities."

It also "requests the chairman of the plenipotentiary conference to bring this resolution immediately to the attention of the secretary general of the United Nations."

The resolution was adopted by secret ballot with 85 in favour, 31 against, 13 abstentions, one blank and two invalid votes.

Earlier, 30 member states including Algeria proposed a draft resolution resolving that "Israel shall be excluded from the plenipotentiary conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the union as long as it does not comply with its international obligations." However, the draft resolution was rejected early today by 61 votes to 57.

ARAB NATIONS DELAY CALL TO OUST ISRAEL FROM UN

OW230228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Libya, current chairman of the Arab group, announced today that the Arab countries had decided to delay their move to challenge the Israel's letter of credentials at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Speaking to a press conference here this morning, 'Ali at-Turayki, Libyan permanent representative to the United Nations, said the Arab countries would express collective reservation about the credentials of Israel, instead of seeking its ouster from the General Assembly.

But the delay did not mean that the Arab countries had changed their previous position, it was only a question of timing, he said.

If Israel continued to deny the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and refused to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, the Arab states would take action to challenge the Israel's seat at the United Nations next year, he said.

The Libyan representative pointed out that the U.S. threat to walk out of the U.N. General Assembly and cut off its annual contribution to the U.N. budget was not a reason for the Arabs to defer their action.

The Arab countries succeeded last month in winning enough support to suspend Israel in the International Atomic Energy Agency. The United States took a retaliatory action. It walked out and held up an 8.5 million U.S. dollars contribution to the agency's budget.

RENMIN RIBAO STESSES CORRECT 'STATE OF MIND'

HK250844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "What Kind of State of Mind Do We Need To Create a New Situation?"]

[Text] The 12th party congress drew a vast blueprint for building the four modernizations and proposed the great task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This is a glorious task with a completely objective basis, and it is also arduous. It shows the richer and more profound understanding of the Chinese Communists and the people of all nationalities regarding the laws of socialist construction in China, and demonstrates our unshakable resolve and will. When studying the 12th party congress documents, people are considering one issue: How can their own area, department or unit go about taking new strides and creating a new situation?

There are many things to be done to create a new situation. An important point is to ensure that the cadres and masses, and first of all the leading cadres, have a good state of mind, which could also be described as a revolutionary style. To put it briefly, it means "bracing spirits, opening up the way and forging ahead, displaying unswerving determination and struggling ceaselessly," as mentioned in the report of the 12th party congress. With this state of mind or revolutionary style, we can ensure that the principles and tasks defined by the 12th party congress can be implemented very well and that still more notable results are achieved in practice.

We must continue to emancipate our minds and be bold in carrying out reforms and creating new things. The fundamental reason why we have been able to make tremendous progress in all fields of politics, economics and culture since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is that the Central Committee has upheld thoroughgoing materialism, broken through the severe bindings of the long period of "leftist" errors, correctly launched the two-front ideological struggle, greatly emancipated people's minds and carried out a whole series of profound reforms suited to our national condition. We have relied on emancipating people's minds in accomplishing the historic turning point; and we rely on continuing to emancipate the mind in accomplishing the great task of creating a new situation in all fields. The emergence of a new situation is inseparable from continuing to carry out reforms. The aim of reform is to embark on our own road, based on China's realities, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Experiences of the past few years have proven that in whatever field "leftist" influence has been eliminated relatively thoroughly and it has been possible to uphold the Central Committee's line, principles and policies in accordance with the specific conditions. The strides taken there in reform are sound and big, and the successes scored are conspicuous. Putting agriculture in the forefront on the economic front is an example that can explain the issue very well. Yet to improve agriculture still further, it is also necessary to further emancipate the mind, expand our vision and adopt measures that accord still better with reality. This is the case with every field and every place. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, very great changes have been recorded in some places and departments, but relatively small ones in others. Why is this? It has to do with whether people's minds have been emancipated or not and whether or not thoroughgoing reforms can be carried out. With reforms, we have a way out. In order to create a new situation, every front, area and unit must be resolved to carry out reforms. We must boldly base our efforts on reality and continually study new situations and solve new problems. The fact that the party has completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology does not mean that every person has completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in his ideology; the fact that reforms have been successful in certain places does not mean that the task of carrying out all reforms has been successfully completed.

As far as many comrades are concerned, to be a thoroughgoing materialist and to destroy the conventions in the mind that have long hampered the advance of our cause is a problem that will require very great efforts to solve.

We must not be afraid of difficulties or setbacks. Since ancient times, the accomplishment of major reforms and the appearance of new situations of historical significance have never been all smooth sailing or gained in one move. In our efforts to open up the way and forge ahead and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we are bound to encounter all kinds of difficulties and obstacles, and may even follow a tortuous road for a while. We must be ideologically prepared for these things. It is not the proper communist disposition to lose confidence and feel that there is no way out and no future when difficulties are encountered in opening up the way. Nor is it the proper communist disposition to leave things half-finished and even go back to the old road when resistance and contradictions are encountered in carrying out reforms. Lenin said: "Anyone who is afraid of difficulties in socialist construction and is scared by them, and anyone who becomes pessimistic or panic-stricken on seeing these difficulties, is not a socialist." The Chinese women's volleyball team did not lose heart when they ran into trouble; they boldly "tackled things head-on" and fought stubbornly, thus displaying the lofty style for creating a new situation. Their unbending and resolute spirit merits emulation.

We must have the heroic ambition to create great enterprises and scale lofty peaks. It is completely correct that, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have persistently sought truth from facts and avoided raising boastful slogans and setting high targets. However, truly seeking truth from facts is bound to demand revolutionary spirit and heroic ambition. Comrade Mao Zedong was very fond of a phrase of Stalin's: Integrate revolutionary mettle with the spirit of practicality. In the past few years the Central Committee has constantly demanded that we both seek truth from facts and also brace our revolutionary spirit and accomplish something worthwhile. It is of course not seeking truth from facts to blindly rush in and do things for which the objective conditions are not ready; nor is it seeking truth from facts to fail to strive to do things for which the objective conditions are ready and which can be accomplished, provided the effort is made. Setting excessive targets and becoming divorced from reality will of course damage the masses' enthusiasm; but neither can people's morale be boosted and the wisdom and talent of the masses be brought into full play if targets are set lower than actual possibilities and if they can be accomplished without any efforts.

The great goal and the various tasks put forward by the 12th party congress have a scientific basis but they will not be easily accomplished, and tremendous efforts will be needed. It is essential to have revolutionary spirit and drive. The mentality of "having been bitten by a snake once, one fears a coiled rope for 10 years" should be discarded. The state of mind of being content with the status quo, not aiming to forge ahead, waiting and looking around, and behaving in an apathetic way must be changed. Chinese Communists, who are in a state of resurgence, and especially the party cadres, must precisely possess the spirit of "no mem we, unless we climb the southern gate of heaven."

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report at the 12th party congress: "In the new historical period, to build China, a country whose economy and culture were formerly backward, into a powerful socialist modern state is one of the greatest and most creative projects in human history. Many issues in this undertaking could not have been proposed or solved by the Marxists of the past." History has assigned us a heavy responsibility, and the people have great expectations in us. There are only 18 years until the end of the century. Time will not wait for us. We must broaden our vision, summon up vigor, carry out creative work in our best form, and undertake a vast cause on the motherland's wide expanses that our forerunners have never done.

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When they recall this period of history -- the closing years of the 20th century -- our posterity will make an evaluation of us. There are only three possibilities: They will say either that we are "promising people," or that we were "a mediocre generation" or else that we were "stupid bunglers." Seriously consider, comrade, in which category do you fit?

LEADERS ATTEND SCIENCE AWARDS CONFERENCE

OW240130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- More than 500 scientists were honored today for outstanding inventions and research at the national science awarding conference that opened in the Great Hall of the People under the auspices of the State Science and Technology Commission.

The awarded items -- 428 inventions and 124 natural science research results -- demonstrate China's major progress in science and technology in the past two and half decades.

Present today were Vice-Premier Wan Li and other party and government leaders Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Yang Dezhi, Song Renqiong and Deng Liqun.

Fang Yi, minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, gave the opening speech. Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister, presided over the gathering attended by 3,000.

State regulations for invention awards that came into force in December 1978 define the qualifications as being "unprecedented, advanced and applicable as proved in practice". The present award winners serve economic construction and national defence, and over 95 percent of these inventions have been popularized.

The Xian-type hybrid rice, developed by more than 500 agrotechnicians from 50 units in 10 years of effort, won the special-class award. From 1976 to 1981, China sowed Xian-type hybrid rice on a total of 22 million hectares of paddy fields, which brought an increase of 16.5 million tons.

Winners of the natural science awards mirror the country's progress in theoretical and basic science research over the past 25 years. The regulations promulgated in November 1979 decided to award research results dealing with natural phenomena, characteristics or laws that are of great significance in the development of science and technology. Some 1,000 research results were submitted by scientific institutions, universities and enterprises throughout the country for examination by the hundreds of scientists leading the academic divisions. Their choices were recommended to the award committee for final examination and the 124 award winners were chosen by secret ballot.

First-class award winners include earth science research in the discovery of Daqing oil-field, complete synthesis of bovine insulin, ligand field theory research, the discovery of antisigma particle, geological maps of China and Asia, and research into the solution of the Goldbach Conjecture. Second-class award winners include study of the oriental grasshoppers that helped China bring locust plague under control, the finite element method, a tectonic map and outline of China.

Wu Heng, advisor to the State Science and Technology Commission and director of both the award committee for natural sciences and the examination and recommendation committee in charge of classifying inventions, gave a detailed report on the work procedures.

He emphasized on three points: One, these subjects of research were developed from the needs of socialist construction and production, pursuing the principle of integrating theory with practice, and the results are closely connected with the needs of Chinese society; two, the award winners are products of large scale cooperation, a demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system and the spirit of independence and self-reliance; three, a generation of young and middle-aged scientists have shown their merits, testifying to the fact that a powerful contingent of Chinese scientists and technicians has come to the fore who are inventive, creative, able to overcome difficulties and key problems and are hard working. He called this "a most reliable force for achieving China's four modernisations."

Fang Yi Speech

OW241743 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- The following is Fang Yi's speech at the opening ceremony of the national science awarding conference. The speech is entitled: "The Science and Technology Workers' Lofty Duties."

Comrades! Under the kind attention of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the national science awarding conference now opens. The convening of such a grand meeting, which is being held shortly after the victorious closing of the 12th CPC National Congress, to commend the science and technology workers for their hard work vividly shows the concern, attention and profound expectations of the party Central Committee and the State Council for science and technology. At today's meeting, we will announce the names of the science and technology workers who have gloriously won the country's awards for natural science and inventions. We will also commend them at this meeting. The commendations by our motherland and people are the highest awards. Winning such an award is the greatest happiness and glory. With a jubilant heart, we want to express our warm congratulations and heartfelt thanks to those scientists, experts, engineers and technicians who are gloriously honored here today for their outstanding contributions in their work. We must also point out that a large number of engineers, technicians and administrators who have made exceptional contributions in economic construction and national defense should also be commended, even though their names are not included in the namelist of those who are commended today. Generally speaking, any achievement in our socialist state embodies the collective wisdom and efforts and represents the products of a great socialist cooperation. The comrades who are commended today are specifically the representatives of the tens of thousands of unknown heroes on our country's scientific and technological front. Commending them is a way of expressing the commendations of the party and the people for all comrades on the scientific and technological front.

Naturally, the purpose of holding such a commendation meeting not only is to commend what has been accomplished, but also -- which is more important -- to greet what will be accomplished. The meeting today is both a commendation meeting and a mobilization and oath-taking meeting. We must, through this meeting, further mobilize and organize our country's science and technology workers to scale new heights of science and technology and make new contributions to the enhancement of our country's economic and social development in accordance with our country's needs.

Comrades! The scientific and technological cause of our socialist state is part of the people's cause. Its lofty goal is to work for the interests of the motherland and the people. Unlike all the exploiting classes' acts of seizing science and technology as their own property, our socialist state's science and technology belong to the people. Our socialist state is closely linked with the people's interests as it is dedicated to fulfilling the people's needs and enhancing their happiness.

Science and technology workers in our socialist state follow a lofty ethical standard and are dedicated to serving the people wholeheartedly. This is precisely why our country's scientific and technological work is so vigorous and promising.

Although our country's scientific and technological work has experienced all sorts of difficulties during the past 30 years and more, nothing has been able to obstruct its progress. This is because science represents the people's interests, and the people's interests cannot be ignored; and science also represents truth, and truth cannot be repressed. It will invariably discover a way for its development. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country's scientific and technological work entered into a new period of development. Scientific and technological work has received great attention from the party and the government. The party's various policies on scientific and technological development have been further implemented. News of victory keeps pouring in from the scientific and technological front, and new things have continued to appear. A new generation of science and technology workers is maturing. A picture of prosperity and boundless vitality has appeared in our country's scientific and technological cause.

According to Marxist principles, a society's material production constitutes the basic content of a human society's activities. Developing the economy is a task of utmost importance that lies ahead of our country. To serve the people's interests, science and technology must first serve economic construction and modernization. Science and technology must spur the development of industrial and agricultural production and fulfill the people's increasing material needs and demand for civilized living. During a certain period in the past, science and technology were out of line with the economy to a certain extent. To correct this situation, our country formulated a new policy in 1981 on scientific and technological development. It was presented in accordance with the situation of our country. This policy mainly emphasized that science and technology must serve economic and social development, and that economic and social development must depend on science and technology. It also emphasized that scientific and technological development must be in coordination with economic and social development, and that science and technology must consider serving the economy as their most important tasks. This policy has correctly handled the relationship between economic and social development and scientific and technological development and the relationship between fundamental and practical research and developmental research. It has also resolved such problems as development of production technology and options of technological structures as well as the problems of correctly handling and absorbing foreign countries' advanced scientific and technological achievements. Because of this policy, our country has been able to build its scientific and technological work on a solid foundation. Guided by this new policy, our country's scientific and technological development and economic and social development have been further integrated during the past 2 years. While science and technology have had economic support, they have in turn spurred economic development and brought about better economic results. The powerful role of science and technology as a productive force and a means for settling policy has become more and more apparent. An unprecedentedly lively and vigorous situation has appeared in our country's scientific and technological sphere. Not long ago, the party's 12th national congress put forward the grand objective of striving to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century under the premise of improving the economic results. While presenting new and higher demands for science and technology, the congress has also provided even broader areas throughout the country where scientific and technological potentials can be brought into full play. Now there is a wide scope for science and technology to serve the economy.

Comrades! Our party is attaching great importance to science and technology not only because they can create material wealth and are powerful means for building a modernized material civilization, but also because they can create spiritual wealth and are important aspects in building a socialist spiritual civilization. Science is arduous and honest labor. It inspires people's wisdom and fosters people's spirit of arduous struggle and of seeking truth. Science is a means for exploring and creating the future. It broadens people's minds, broadens their horizons, and gives them the courage to explore and create. Science develops in the course of struggling against fallacies, it gives people the courage to defy hardship and frustrations and gives them the persevering and indomitable strength of seeking and defending truth. Science is mankind's common wealth; it is incompatible with all sorts of opportunistic, profit-making and selfish behavior. It can nurture people's noble qualities and inspire people's spirit of dedication. We urge all the science and technology workers to further foster the scientific spirit. We urge the whole nation to study how to foster the scientific spirit so that the flowers of socialist spiritual civilization will blossom more beautifully.

Comrades! October is cool and pleasant in Beijing. It is also a month of harvest. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we greeted the arrival of a spring of science. Now the fruits from the flowers that blossomed in that spring are ripe. While we are still working hard tilling our land, we are beginning to reap the first batch of fruits from our garden of science. What an encouraging scene! This symbolizes our thriving scientific and technological work. It also symbolizes even more that our great motherland is entering into an era of national resurgence, which is full of hope and sunshine. All science and technology workers who have lofty ambitions and ideals, let us dedicate ourselves fully to the communist cause, to the building of a stronger and more prosperous China and to the progress of the people's scientific and technological work. Let us once again express our high respect for those science and technology workers, administrators and party and government workers who have contributed to our country's scientific and technological development. May the glory, hope and responsibilities be all yours!

Zhao Ziyang Addresses Meeting

OW241403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today spoke to China's leading scientists and administrators on four major questions concerning scientific progress and economic construction.

Addressing the national science awarding conference attended by 6,000 people, the premier called attention to developing science and technology in line with the needs of the national economy.

The four questions are:

One. Economic advance relies on the progress of science and technology, and so will be the realization of the national goal for the year 2000.

Two. Science and technology should serve economic construction. This should be regarded as a guiding principle. Scientists should play an active part in the country's socialist modernization and carry out research on key problems of significant economic results.

Three. Scientists and technicians should be organized to participate in planning work and tackling the major technical problems.

Four. Attention should be paid to arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises in raising their technical levels. There should be appropriate economic policies to pave the way for the advance of science and technology. All ministries, regions and enterprises should spend money on and make money by developing new technology.

Among the party and state leaders present at the conference today are Wan Li, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Bo Yibo and Huang Hua.

Warm applause greeted Premier Zhao as he concluded his report. Discussions will follow this afternoon and tomorrow.

Zhao on Scientific Progress

OW250932 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- At the national science awarding conference, Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang said: The invigoration of China's economy depends on progress in science and technology. He emphatically pointed out that this will be the guiding principle for China's economic work. Premier Zhao pointed out that by not relying on progress in science and technology, there is a danger that the slogan of "quadrupling" the target may fall through, whereas by relying on it, the realization of this target may be assured. The documents of the 12th CPC National Congress said that we should "strive" to quadruple. When we say we shall "strive" to reach the goal, we mean first of all to strive for progress in science and technology. Our hope lies in making this important task a success.

Zhao Ziyang said: Industry, agriculture and factories, old and new, must grasp the technical progress link and shift production toward a new and advanced technical basis. In carrying out economic construction from now on, we should not stick to the old road but follow a new one; we should not lay our bet on enlarging extension [wai yan 1120 1693] but should rely on intension [nei han 0355 3211] in the main. It goes without saying that we still must build factories with an advanced technical level in a planned manner in the future. However, China is so large, modernization cannot be realized by simply building a handful of new modernized plants. Old plants must carry out technical reform. These old plants are comparable to a boundless ocean. If the appearance of this boundless ocean remains unchanged and always settles in a backward state, it would be impossible to bring the entire technical and economic targets to an advanced level. On the other hand, the new plants must not only be built and armed with advanced technology, but must also continue to use even more advanced technology after their completion. With the technical aging period becoming shorter and shorter, even more advanced technology will lag behind in several years. Enterprises that fail to achieve technical progress and those that stand still and refuse to make progress have no future and will certainly become obsolete. From now on to the end of this century, all economic departments must be switched to a new technological basis step by step and in a planned way.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out: Once it is put into use in production, advanced science and technology will become a powerful and dynamic social productive force. This is a fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has discussed this principle on many occasions. At the recent 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang also stressed the question of science and technology. We should put these ideas into practice in economic construction. If we are to seriously carry out modernization, we must depend on progress in science and technology. All ministers, governors, mayors, magistrates and plant managers must depend on policies and on science and technology in leading economic work.

How can leading cadres rely on science and technology? Premier Zhao suggested that work should be done well in the following four areas: 1) the initiative of scientific and technological personnel must be brought into play; 2) research projects must be put forward on the scientific and technological front; 3) good working conditions must be provided for scientific research work; 4) the application of research results in production must be facilitated.

He said: Many comrades are not too familiar with many of these things. However, because we want to quadruple the target and pursue modernization, we must learn to do well this work that we are not too familiar with but which is hard and important. We must study it earnestly and carry it out in a practical way. From now on, all leading financial and economic departments including financial, banking and commercial departments must include those comrades in the leadership who have scientific knowledge and are eager to promote science and technology. Otherwise, we will be facing a mental block and cannot implement policies well. Now is the right time to raise such questions without further delay.

Science Must Serve Economy

OW241411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China's scientific and technological work must be geared to the needs of the country's economic construction.

Speaking at the national science awarding conference, the premier said that the primary task of scientific research, that covers a wide area of endeavor, is to study key scientific and technological projects of great benefit to economic development.

The most important contribution to be made by a scientist or technician is the kind that promotes progress in production technology and increases economic results, he added.

The guiding principle that science and technology must serve economic construction is correct and necessary, he noted. It is therefore imperative to decide upon the tasks and projects of scientific research, readjust the scientific research system and scientific forces and improve the system of assessment of scientific and technical workers and the awarding policy accordingly.

The existing scientific research system falls short of the needs of economic construction, he added. It may be considered first to do the following: 1) establish technical development centers in some trades; 2) establish or strengthen technical development centers in some major specialized corporations and major enterprises; 3) encourage the collaboration between research institutes and production units by integrating scientific research, designing, production and service, setting up comprehensive experimental bases for agricultural modernization, introducing a scientific research contracting system and technical consultancy service.

It is necessary to work out regulations to encourage technical progress, he said. Awards should be given according to contribution without any egalitarian considerations.

Zhao on Increasing Initiative

OW241417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Efforts must be made to overcome two fundamental shortcomings in the current economic setup in the process of transforming it, said Premier Zhao Ziyang at the national science awarding conference today.

Identifying the two shortcomings, the premier said the current economic setup cannot very effectively encourage enterprises to concern themselves with the needs of society and the market or with technical progress. This has resulted in divorcement of production from demand and slow progress in technical transformation.

All departments, localities and enterprises should spend money on developing new technology and make money through the introduction of new technology, he said.

Financial, credit, taxation, pricing and other policies should pave the way for technical progress and increase the enterprises' enthusiasm for it, he noted.

He said: "Our economic policy should encourage and not impede technical progress."

Scientists' Part in Planning

OW241419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Economists and scientists should work together in drawing up a 10-year national economic development program so that economic construction, scientific and technological progress and social development are better coordinated, Premier Zhao Ziyang said at the national science awarding conference today.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out that scientists should also participate in making plans for various industries, localities and major enterprises. This, he said, would enable the scientists to contribute their share and acquaint themselves with the actual conditions and the present and future needs of economic construction, and to have an accurate all-round view in considering the direction, focus and subjects of study for their specialities.

Speaking on organizing forces to solve key technical problems, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that feasibility studies and other preparatory work for major projects should be included in such problems.

Once research results are achieved, they should be applied to production and popularized promptly, he said.

"The number of our scientists is limited. This is a weak point," Premier Zhao Ziyang said. "But China is a socialist country. We have a good social system and we can organize our forces to tackle problems. This is where we are superior."

Awards Detailed

OW240205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- A brief introduction to China's six major research projects that won the country's first-class awards for natural sciences today follows:

1. Complete synthesis of bovine insulin: Niu Jingyi at the Institute of Biochemistry under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other scientists in 1965 produced totally synthesized crystalline bovine insulin after more than six years of hard effort. It was the first time in the world that protein was synthesized. The achievement marked a great step forward in man's quest to understand life and its secrets and opened new vistas for basic research and application of proteins. Basing themselves on this achievement, Chinese scientists later went on to synthesize many kinds of polypeptide hormones of practical value and began to synthesize even bigger protein molecules.
2. The geo-scientific work that led to the discovery of the Daqing oilfield in northeast China: Li Siguang (deceased), Huang Jiqing and other Chinese geologists, basing themselves on a large amount of geo-scientific work before and after the founding of New China, refuted the notion of some foreign scholars that China lacked oil deposits and advanced the theory that oil could be found in continental sedimentation, thus providing China's oil industry with bright prospects. In accordance with their proposal, the central government at the beginning of 1958 decided to move some of China's oil prospecting teams from northwest to northeast China. Wells of industrial value were soon tapped and an oilfield -- Daqing, one of the world's largest oilfields -- was thus discovered. The geo-scientific work conducted by Li Siguang and other geologists provided a theoretical and practical basis for a nation-wide petroleum survey.

3. Ligand field theory research results: Professor Tang Aoqing of Jilin University and the research group under his guidance, after overcoming many conceptual and mathematical difficulties, began in the 1960s to systemize, and standardize the Ligand field theory concerning the structure of molecules for wider application. Their research results, of quite advanced world levels, are being widely applied.

4. The discovery of anti-sigma negative hyperon: When doing research on elementary particles, Professor Wang Guanchang and his team in 1960 discovered the anti-sigma negative hyperon -- the first electrically-charged negative hyperon ever found. This discovery enriched man's understanding of elementary particles and provides new proofs of the universal law of unity of opposites, i.e., particles and anti-particles and matter and anti-matter.

5. Geological maps of China and a geological map of Asia: After a comprehensive study of relevant data, Wang Xiaoping and other scientists of the Institute of Geology under the Ministry of Geology and Minerals began in 1958 to draw a series of national and regional geological-mineral maps of China and a geological map of Asia with corresponding notes, works and papers. These maps and documents provide valuable basic data for geological, mineral prospecting and hydrological work, the development of the national economy, national defence, geological research and teaching.

6. Progress toward the solution of the Goldbach Conjecture: In 1742, the distinguished German mathematician Goldbach advanced the proposition that every large even number can be represented as the sum of two primes. But the proposition remains unsolved. In the 1950s, Wang Yuan of the Institute of Mathematics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Pan Chengdong of Shandong University made significant progress in research into the problem. By 1966, Chen Jingren of the Institute of Mathematics first proved the representation of large even numbers is the sum of a prime and the product of at most two primes. Chen Jingren published his results in detail in 1973, and then Pan Chengdong and Wang Yuan simplified Chen's process. Their achievements are the best in the world so far, though more efforts are being made to finally solve the Goldbach Conjecture.

TWO INTERVIEWS WITH AWARD-WINNING SCIENTISTS

Atomic Physicist

OW231905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Sitting in his drawing room in his four-room apartment in Beijing, Wang Ganchang looks so quiet, so plain that one would hardly know that he is one of the leading scientists who guided the development of China's first atomic bomb in 1964 and hydrogen bomb in 1967.

He is now heading a group of scientists researching inertial confined fusion, which he described as "one of the hopeful approaches towards the realization of nuclear fusion."

Professor Wang Ganchang -- along with the research group under his guidance -- today received China's natural science award, first class. The nation's highest science prize was awarded for the discovery of the antisigma negative hyperon.

When U.S. Physicist E. Segre and others declared the discovery of anti-proton in 1956, Professor Wang suggested that anti-hyperon could be discovered by using an accelerator with higher energy.

The Chinese scientist organized a research team at the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, U.S.S.R. in 1958 and by using pi-meson as the bombarding particle discovered the anti-sigma negative hyperon. Man for the first time discovered electrically-charged anti-hyperon and thus enriched the understanding of elementary particles.

When Wang Ganchang left lecture rooms and quiet laboratories to work in China's nuclear bases in northwestern deserts in the early 1960s, a period during which China was experiencing temporary economic difficulties, the professor recalled that he was very much moved by the indomitable spirit of the other scientists, technicians and party administrators working there. Convinced of success in the future, everybody willingly faced fatigue and hardship -- water could never really boil, rice half-done, breathing was difficult and the weather was sometimes swelteringly hot and sometimes severely cold.

"I came to understand what is most valuable in life -- the moral quality of our people and scientists," he said.

"A prosperous and strong China had been one of my life-long ideals. Only in New China I began to see hope," the professor added.

Wang Ganchang was educated at Qinghua University from 1925 to 1929 and went to Germany in 1930 to major in physics at Berlin University at a time when nuclear physical studies were just on the rise.

The reality of Hitler's Germany in 1933 taught him that it was impossible for scientists to stand aloof from politics. He was eager to go back to China which was being invaded by the Japanese. Some friends advised him to stay in Europe to do research work. China had no conditions whatsoever for nuclear research, they told him.

"I'm a scientist, but I am first a Chinese," Wang replied.

In the early 1930s, Swiss physicist W. Pauli held a hypothesis that there was probably a new particle called neutrino, however the premise had never been validated with experiments. Wang worked out a proposal for such an experiment, but he could not possibly proceed with the experiment in old China. He had to write a paper on his proposal and send it to the scientific journal PHYSICAL REVIEW in the United States. Half a year later, American scientist J. Allen proved the existence of the neutrino according to Wang's proposal.

The scientist is bittersweet about it. "Why could it not have been validated in China?"

After he came back to China in 1934 at the age of 27, he again plunged into the study of nuclear physics though China was deeply beset by the turmoil of war. His family fled to mountainous Guizhou in 1938 and lived in extreme poverty. His children managed to raise a sheep to get some milk for their hard-working and ailing father.

At his 75th birthday party last year, the professor quoted an ancient Chinese poem, jokingly comparing himself to a horse which -- though old -- still aims to gallop another thousand miles. This "old horse" wins respect from all those who work with him.

Professor Wang and his wife are now living with their third daughter, a mechanical engineer. Two of their daughters are biologists and their only son is a geologist.

Quantum Theorist

OW240307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Professor Tang Aoqing (Tang Ao-chin), 67, of Jilin University, and his research group got a first-class natural science award today for the research results on the ligand field theory.

Professor Tang Aoqing is one of China's leading researchers in quantum chemistry. In an interview at his hotel room, he told XINHUA that he was doing research into structural rules of cluster compounds. A team under his guidance was going to cooperate with Professor Roald Hoffmann, the 1981 Nobel Prize winner for chemistry, in quantum chemical studies.

Professor Tang first announced the irreducible tensorial method of ligand field theory at the Beijing symposium on physics in July of 1966. Since then, he and his coworkers have published a series of papers in this field.

The ligand field theory is one of the three major theories concerning molecular structure and is an important theoretical basis for modern inorganic chemistry. It is of great importance for the explanation of the relationship between the physical properties such as optical, electrical, magnetic or thermal properties and the structures of complex compounds or crystals.

Professor Tang Aoqing in the 1950s studied the theory of internal rotation of molecules and worked out a theory to express the potential functions, for which he got a third-class award by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He has many original ideas of polymer reaction dynamics and put forward a number of new theories on polymer chemistry.

In the 1970s Professor Tang developed the graph theory of molecular orbitals. He also obtained some valuable results on the symmetry conservation of molecular orbitals.

Since he returned from the U.S.A. in the spring of 1950, he has engaged in scientific education. He has trained more than one hundred specialists in the structure of matter, polymer physical chemistry and quantum chemistry.

He studied chemistry in Beijing University from 1936 to 1940. After graduation he taught at the National Southwest Associated University in Kunming. He went to Columbia University, U.S.A. as a post-graduate. During his student days, he experienced insults as a Chinese and as a person from a weak nation. He was all along inspired by the idea "China could be saved by science". Only after the establishment of New China in 1949 did he find the way. "I realized that nothing is more valuable than national independence and nothing more important than ending the history of being plundered and bullied by strong foreign powers and standing as an equal nation in the family of the world." Professor Tang said.

With science put on the high agenda of national development, a bright future is in sight for China now, Professor Tang said.

Professor Tang is now director of the Institute of Theoretical Chemistry under Jilin University with a laboratory of quantum chemistry and one of structural chemistry.

He is the father of six children, three sons and three daughters. His eldest daughter is teaching physics at Beijing University and eldest son software engineering at Qinghua University. His third son is studying molecular physics at the University of Southern California, the U.S.A. The youngest daughter is learning chemistry as a postgraduate at Jilin University, following her father's footsteps.

ZHAO ZIYANG ATTENDS FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE

OW220425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- A national conference on planning for China's foreign economic relations and trade was held in Beijing from 29 September to 20 October. The conference seriously studied and implemented the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and pledged to make better use of world markets to create a new situation in China's foreign relations and trade and to contribute to realizing the grand goal of quadrupling China's industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

During its session, Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Fang Yi, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo and other central leading comrades received briefings from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and made important speeches. They fully affirmed the achievement made in China's foreign trade since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They pointed out that the doubling of China's export value in the last 3 years and the fine performance of its foreign exchange revenues and expenditures at a time when the world economy is in recession and when China's economy is undergoing readjustment are very impressive achievements.

The planning conference was the first of its kind since the establishment of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to take charge of all foreign economic relations and trade work.

At the beginning of the conference, Comrade Chen Muhua put forth on behalf of the leading party group of the ministry the slogan of "implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and creating a new situation in China's foreign economic relations and trade" and the 20-year development blueprint. On the basis of the 12th CPC Congress guidelines, the conference pooled the collective wisdom and held serious discussion on making preparations for implementing next year's plan.

After analyzing the international and domestic economic situation, the conference pointed out: Despite continuous depression in the world economy, China's economy is vigorously developing in the course of economic readjustment. We should make full use of our conditions and continue to develop our foreign economic relations and trade in order to make a new breakthrough in China's imports and exports and in its economic cooperation and exchange with foreign countries.

The conference stressed: Increasing exports is the basis for developing China's foreign economic relations and trade and should be vigorously promoted. It is necessary to work hard in readjusting commodity structures. First of all, it is necessary to continue to fully use China's rich natural resources and actively increase the export of some of them in a well-planned way. It is also necessary to earnestly promote the export of machinery products. Traditional commodities such as farm produce, sideline and local products as well as light industrial and textile products are still mainstays of China's exports. It is necessary to continually promote their exportation.

The conference demanded that the question of quality of exported commodities be seriously studied as a question of strategic importance. It was pointed out at the conference that beating competitors with better-quality products is of special significance under the present new circumstances. Now, since foreign countries are making increasing efforts to protect their own trade, our exported products are restricted in quantity. Only by making a fairly big breakthrough in quality can we quickly increase our exports. For example, if we improve the varieties, quality and packaging of our cereal and edible oil products exported to Hong Kong, we will earn an additional U.S. \$200 million annually. At present, raw materials and primary products account for nearly one half of our exported commodities, while the proportion of processed and manufactured products, especially sophisticated products, is not high. It is imperative to give full scope to our processing capability and proceed step by step toward exporting manufactured products instead of raw materials. At the same time, efforts should be made to improve management, do a still better job in fulfilling the contracts, offer more after-sale service and further improve the quality of such service.

The conference pointed out that improvement of commodity quality is not merely a task of the production departments. In the present system those in charge of foreign economic relations and trade can provide the production departments with samples, technical material and market information and can reflect the needs of customers. They can also help the production departments choose and import advanced technology and equipment and conduct international market surveys. We must strive hard to see to it that our exported commodities are improved remarkably in quality, in variety and designs and in packaging and are more competitive in the market within a few years.

To promote exports, the conference pointed out, it is necessary to exploit the favorable conditions of coastal areas and go all out to develop the processing industry using imported raw material and turning out products for export. Continued efforts should be made to support the operations of production bases and special plants and workshops which produce commodities for export, and to seriously solve such problems as transport and warehousing. Communications and transport departments must give all-out support and serve the import and export business.

The conference studied such questions as how to actively and effectively use foreign capital, import advanced technology, win contracts from abroad for engineering projects and develop cooperation with foreign firms by providing labor. It worked out plans for next year's imports and exports.

The conference pointed out with emphasis: The foreign economic relations and trade is a component part of the national economy. It is closely linked with other sectors of the national economy. We must mobilize and rely on the initiative of all departments concerned in order to further improve this work. In the meantime, since the work is faced with a complicated and fluctuating international market, it is imperative to strengthen coordination and management so as to develop it successfully. For this reason, we must carry out the principle of "unified planning, unified policy and coordination in foreign trade work" and according to this principle, bring the initiative of various localities, departments and enterprises into full play so that they will make coordinated efforts to further improve foreign trade work.

ECONOMIST ON PRC'S GROWING ROLE IN WORLD ECONOMY

OW231354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- China is becoming more active each day in the world economic arena and is making steady progress amidst the current worldwide economic fluctuation, according to Professor Luo Yuanzheng, research fellow of the Research Institute of World Economy and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Speaking at a colloquium now in session here, the professor predicted that, endowed as it is with great potentialities for stepping up economic, trade and financial cooperation with foreign countries, China is certain to play an ever greater role in the development of the world economy.

The colloquium is being jointly sponsored by the People's Bank of China and the International Monetary Fund.

The professor pinpointed five areas in which China has displayed a positive role in the world economy:

First, despite a dwindling world trade, China's foreign trade is rapidly expanding.

According to the professor, the volume of world trade, which has stagnated since the beginning of the 1980s, increased 1.5 percent in 1981, only to drop 1.6 percent the next year. So far there are no signs of a pickup for 1982. However, China's total value of imports and exports in 1981 increased by 62 percent over that in 1979, from 45,500 million to 73,530 million yuan.

Although the world market was marked by a decline in most of the commodity prices in the first half of this year, China's total export value rose by 10.2 percent over the same period last year, surpassing that of the world's total export value, Professor Luo said.

Second, China's international financial relations are growing and her import of foreign capital has demonstrated a strong start.

According to figures provided by the Bank of China, by the end of 1981, the Bank of China had established agent relations with 1,071 foreign banks and their 1,849 branches in 146 countries and regions -- a 28 percent increase over three years ago.

With rich natural resources and a potentially large domestic market, China is an ideal place for investment, he said. There are broad prospects for the import of funds and technologies and for economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries.

Third, exploitation of China's energy resources forms and important part of international technological and economic cooperation.

Judging from the actual situation of supply and demand at home, China can probably rely on its domestic production for home consumption and stay free from the influence of fluctuating prices on the world energy market, he said. The country exported more than 10 million tons of crude oil in 1981. China's coal is competitive in the world market because of its rich variety and high quality, he said. China is exploiting its energy resources mainly by self-reliance but also through international economic and technological cooperation.

Fourth, China is in favor of South-South economic cooperation and supports the efforts of the developing countries towards the establishment of a new international economic order, the professor said, and this country can also play a considerable role in developing South-South cooperation. China's trade with Third World countries is rapidly expanding, with the 1980 value more than five times that of 1970, he said. In the past three years, China entered into economic cooperation with a number of Third World countries in various arrangements and the technologies provided by China have been found to be well suited to conditions in Third World countries, he said. On the other hand, China can also import useful technologies from other developing countries.

Fifth, China's economy constitutes a positive factor contributing to the development of the world economy.

Thanks to its efforts in more than 30 years, China has established an independent and comprehensive system of socialist industry and national economy mainly by adhering to an independent policy and to self-reliance, he said. China's foreign economic relations have also experienced steady growth, he said, and this is obviously a positive factor in the development of the world economy as a whole, he concluded.

CHINA DAILY ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY DURING RECESSION

HK240244 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Oct 82 p 2

[By CHINA DAILY reporter: "China Beats the Recession"]

[Text] Despite the worldwide economic recession, China's economy is surging ahead steadily, which "is a positive factor to promote the world economy," Professor Luo Yuanzheng, a senior research fellow of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences yesterday told the academic meeting held by the People's Bank of China and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

According to Luo, the total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1981 was 749 billion yuan, an increase of 13 per cent over 1980. The annual output of grain jumped to 325.02 million tons in 1981.

Luo pointed out that light industry maintained a high rate of growth, with the output of cotton cloth and chemical fibres showing a 29.4 per cent increase over 1978.

Heavy industry, he said, picked up again after a fall in 1980 and 1981, with its output showing a jump of 9.5 per cent in the first six months of this year, compared with the same period last year.

The rebound of heavy industry, Luo noted, was mainly due to the boom of agriculture, light industry, basic construction, foreign trade and the extensive technological upgrading of existing enterprises.

China succeeded in achieving a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure and a favourable balance in foreign trade in 1981, he said.

China's commodity prices were stable, he said. Prices of some items had not gone up in the past few years, but those of daily necessities had been kept relatively stable, Lou said.

The annual growth rate of commodity sales in urban and rural areas had averaged 14.5 per cent in the past three years. During the same period, state spending on workers' wages had increased by 8.2 billion yuan annually. The annual per capita income rose from 134 yuan in 1978 to 223 yuan in 1981, up 66.4 per cent.

China's foreign trade was expanding fast, showing the country's positive role in the world economy, Luo said. Its international financial relations were growing and the import of foreign capital had shown a good start.

By the end of 1981, the Bank of China had established agent relations with 1,071 foreign banks and itself had 2,920 branches in 146 countries, a 28 per cent increase over three years ago.

Since 1979, he revealed, China had reached agreements on \$5.7 billion of loans from foreign governments and world financial institutions.

Since 1980, the Chinese Government had approved the operation of 44 joint ventures involving foreign investment and 425 contracts on co-operative enterprises.

China had an abundance of energy resources. It exported 13.754 million tons of crude oil and 5.05 million tons of refined oil in 1981. Its coal was competitive in the world market because of its rich variety and high quality, he said.

Luo said that China's trade with Third World countries had been expanding fast, reaching \$8.4 billion in 1980, more than four times that of 1970. In the past three years, China had signed co-operative contracts with a number of Third World countries on construction projects, service supply and joint ventures.

"The whole world is gripped by the serious economic depression, but the depression has exerted a lesser adverse effect on China than on other developing countries." Lou said.

Manufactured goods took up 53.4 per cent and primary goods 36.6 per cent of China's exports in 1981. Therefore, commodity price fluctuations on the world market, where the prices of primary goods usually fall faster than those of manufactured goods, had not affected China very much, he said.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED TO PROTECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT

OW240227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Agreements have been signed between the Governments of China, the United States and Sweden on the protection of these countries' investments in China, Jing Shuping, vice-president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) said today.

China is discussing investment protection with a number of other countries including Switzerland, Japan, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, he said in a report to the closing session of the second China-Europe business leaders symposium which opened here on October 19.

He expressed the hope that this would help reassure foreign investors since China still lacked experience in absorbing foreign investment and its foreign economic laws and regulations were yet to be improved.

He assured the foreign participants -- mostly bankers and entrepreneurs from Europe, the United States and Arab countries -- that once approved by the Chinese Government, contracts and agreements signed by Chinese institutions were "legally effective."

In carrying out the policy of opening to the world, Jing Shuping said, China is willing to cooperate with foreign countries in what it considers the best of the internationally acceptable forms, including joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, joint exploitation of natural resources, compensation trade, leasing, processing and assembling of supplied materials and components.

Nevertheless, he continued, processing for the production of some products would be limited when that affected the development of China's national industry.

CITIC operates directly under the State Council and specialises in drawing funds for China's economic construction. The State Council, Jing Shuping said, had authorized the CITIC to use on a trial basis methods to make things easier in soliciting foreign funds.

For example, he said, the corporation was in a position to issue corporate debentures abroad. In January 1982, it issued 10,000 million yen bonds in Japan in private placement.

"Less formalities are involved in CITIC's handling of cooperation projects that do not affect the country's economic plan," he added.

Since its founding in October 1979, CITIC has signed agreements with 40 "internationally prestigious" banks on the supply to China of overdrafts and loans, Jing Shuping said. It has invested 300 million U.S. dollars of overseas and its own funds in a wide range of industrial sectors.

Jing Shuping is concurrently president of the China International Economic Consultants, Inc. (CIEC) which was established in October 1981. In that capacity, he said the corporation had been commissioned to undertake 80 projects, the biggest involving investment amounting to billions of U.S. dollars.

TECHNOLOGY IMPORTS OFFICIAL ON TRADE POLICIES

OW221830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- China's policy is to open to the world, press ahead with technical and economic exchanges with other countries and absorb foreign funds and technology, a Chinese official said today.

Xu Deen, deputy managing director of the China National Technical Import Corporation explained China's foreign trade policy in an address to a group of foreign bankers and entrepreneurs attending the second China-Europe business leaders symposium. His corporation is under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and specializes in importing technologies and complete sets of equipment.

"You may rest assured that it will be a profitable business to engage in economic and technical cooperation with China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," he said, "because work in this field will grow in scope."

"But China, in line with international practices, rejects terms which are unreasonable in order to protect its just rights and interests," he said.

The corporation, he said, refuses to sign contracts containing terms that restrict the Chinese from undertaking research and development or making revisions on imported technical documentation to suit conditions in China. Neither should another country impose terms that restrict the Chinese from continuing to use imported technology upon the expiration of the contract, he said, or oblige it to return the technical documentation or continue to pay royalties thereafter.

He said, other terms to be rejected include: those that provide no technical guarantee on the part of the supplying party in regard to imported projects and products or no guarantee for the acceptability of such projects and products; those that aim at imposing a tie-in arrangement to oblige the Chinese side to buy additional technology, materials, spare parts or finished products it does not need; those that prohibit the Chinese side from acquiring similar or still better technology from other sources; and those that oblige the Chinese side to acquire materials and spare parts only from the supplying party.

The corporation refuses to sign contracts providing no reciprocal rights and obligations in matters relating to the exchange of technological improvements, he said.

"We also consider unacceptable terms stipulating that a contract should be made in such a way as to be pursuant to the law of a specific country other than China," Xu Deen said.

He said: "This stand of ours is reasonable. We adopt it to implement the principle of equality and mutual benefit and ensure a sound development of our foreign economic and technical cooperation."

He said this stand is shared by many developing countries.

The China National Technical Import Corporation was set up in 1952, and by 1979. it had imported \$16,500 million worth of technology and complete sets of equipment.

From 1979 to 1981, Xu Deen said, it imported 128 items of machine manufacturing technology.

COMMERCE MINISTER ON CHANGES IN COMMERCIAL WORK

OW222037 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Liu Yi, minister of commerce, said that changes are to be made in commercial work in order to help realize the target of quadrupling China's gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century set at the twelfth party congress.

He said this at a national meeting on commercial work now being held in Beijing.

The minister listed the following principles for the future reforms in commercial system:

-- State-owned enterprises should be the mainstay of China's socialist commerce, while allowing the existence of collective commercial enterprises and enterprises run by individuals. The collective and individual enterprises should be allowed to handle agricultural products, by-products and native produce, daily use manufactured goods and catering trade. The state-owned enterprises should support, assist and give guidance to them and must not restrict them.

-- The circulation of commodities between the cities and the countryside must be improved resolutely. At the same time, the system of the grassroots marketing and supply cooperatives in the rural areas must be reformed, to make them capable of coping with the economic and cultural development in the countryside and help bring about the prosperity of rural commodity economy.

-- Gradually reform the management system of commodities and reduce the unnecessary procedures in commodity circulation.

The basic tasks for commercial work in this period were outlined as: promote the production and circulation of commodities, bring about a prosperous economy both in the cities and in the countryside, and serve the growing material and cultural needs of the people and socialist construction.

Liu Yi listed the following achievements in commercial work:

-- The amount of grain, cotton and edible vegetable oil purchased by the state has greatly increased. This has ensured the supply of raw materials for the light and textile industries and provided more foodstuffs for the people.

-- The unitary form of unified purchase and sales by state commercial organizations of light industrial goods has been changed. Four different forms have been adopted, namely: state purchase and marketing, planned purchase, fixed quotas for purchase and selective purchase. This has led factories to manufacture products needed on the market, to turn out new products and upgrade existing ones and supply the market with a greater variety of daily use commodities.

-- The situation in which the state-owned enterprises handle all the domestic commercial transactions has been changed. Now business transactions are handled by state-owned, collective as well as individual trading agencies and through different channels and this has enlivened the market and convenience the people.

-- The responsibility system has been implemented in commercial management. Thirty-five percent of the trading agencies with independent accounting have practised the responsibility system in management since last year, and some state-owned catering services in the cities have tried out the contract system, assuming sole responsibility for their profits or losses, thus breaking a path for improving the quality of service and economic results.

-- A fairly rapid development has been achieved in the training of personnel, in building refrigerating facilities, stores and other commercial buildings.

The national meeting of commercial work has opened on October 20 in Beijing, with more than 600 leading members of commercial departments throughout the country in attendance.

RAILWAY SECURITY WORKERS COMMENDED IN MEETING

OW220842 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- The second national meeting to commend collectives and workers in railway security work was held today in Beijing. A total of 178 advanced collectives and 253 advanced individuals were commended. Ten units and 16 persons were respectively conferred the honorary titles of "model collective" and "advanced pace setter" and awarded silk banners and citations.

The meeting called on railway security cadres and police as well as local public committees throughout the country to seriously study the 12th CPC Congress guidelines and build themselves into a strong public security contingent which is firm in political stand, pure in organization, competent in professional work, strict in discipline, superior in work style and maintains flesh and blood ties with the masses. The meeting also asked them to promote socialist spiritual civilization and foster the fine traditions and work style of the public security organs. It asked them to ardently love the party, socialism and the people, to stress the policy, the legal system, discipline, civility, courtesy and to fear neither hardships nor sacrifice. It asked them to deepen the activities to learn from Lei Feng, to cultivate a new work style, to promote the "five stresses and four beauties" and to foster the spirit of "people's railways are for the people" and "people's police love the people." It asked every public security cadre and policeman to become a cultured and disciplined public security fighter with lofty ideals and high ethical standards and to make fresh contributions to the creation of a new situation in railway security work, to the basic improvement in railway security and order, and to the safety of railway transportation and production.

The meeting also issued a written proposal to all railway security cadres and police and local public security committees in the country.

The meeting was sponsored by the Ministry of Railways.

FIFTH GENERATION WOMEN PILOTS DEMONSTRATE SKILLS

OW222204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- China's fifth generation of women pilots today displayed their talents in the sky. The group is the fifth of Chinese women pilots since China started training women pilots in 1950.

The teen-aged pilots demonstrated their flying skills by diving, circling, and somersaulting at altitudes of thousands of meters before they landed successfully.

The pilots were secondary school graduates before they entered the aviation school, where they received rigorous training.

KOREA ALLOWS PRC PILOT TO COME TO TAIWAN

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW231033 Taipei CNA in English 0952 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 23 (CNA) -- In answering a press inquiry about the statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Korea on its decision to turn over Wu Jung-ken, a defecting Chinese Communist Air Force pilot to the Republic of China, Mr Ta-Jen Liu, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made the following statement today:

We are delighted to learn that the Government of the Republic of Korea, based on humanitarian consideration, has decided to allow Wu Jung-ken to come to the Republic of China in accordance with his own wishes. We would like to express our keep appreciation and respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea for its great effort in safeguarding freedom, justice and human dignity.

Korea Thanked

OW250531 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In Seoul, the South Korean Foreign Ministry has announced it will send a Communist Chinese Air Force pilot who defected to South Korea on 16 October to Taiwan in accordance with his wishes. The ministry said the pilot, Wu Jung-ken, had expressed the desire to go to the Republic of China, the seat of the national Government of the ROC. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said the disposal of the MIG-19 which Mr Wu flew to Seoul will be carried out according to international practice but did not elaborate.

The spokesman said after studying the Communist Chinese pilot's request to defect, the South Korean Government decided to accept his free will out of humanitarian consideration and international practice. He said the South Korean Government had started legal procedures to turn the pilot over to the ROC as soon as possible but did not say when the process would be completed. The spokesman also said that South Korea had notified the Chinese Communists of the pilot's intentions but did not disclose when and how the contact was made.

At a press conference at 0850 Taipei time yesterday morning, the Chinese ambassador to the Republic of Korea, Ting Mou-shih, expressed gratification over the Korean Government's decision to arrange for the pilot, Maj Wu Jung-ken, to come to Taiwan. Meanwhile, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Taipei, Liu Ta-jen, also expressed his appreciation for the Korean Government's decision to safeguard the freedom by aiding the freedom fighter in coming to the ROC.

On Saturday the ROC Foreign Ministry issued a statement welcoming a South Korean Government announcement that the pilot had expressed a desire to come here. Authorities here have shown a keen interest in accepting Wu, the third to have defected to South Korea from Red China. Two others did so in 1961.

AFP: PRC Declines Comment

OW231016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0954 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 23 (AFP) -- Chinese authorities declined to comment today on the South Korea Government's decision to send a [word indistinct] defected Chinese Air Force Army pilot to Taiwan.

The Chinese authorities have still made no official mention of the defection of Wu Jung-ken, 23, from Dalian, a major northeast aeronaval base. They did, however, announce the October 16th disappearance of an air force "MIG-19."

Reliable sources in Seoul said the South Korean Government hoped to return the plane to China but was faced with the problem of not having contacts in mainland China as there are no relations between the two countries.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR SINO-SOVIET TALKS

HK250240 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Prospects for Sino-Soviet Talks"]

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev began talks in Beijing on 5 October. The first round of talks is over. The second round will be held in Moscow.

During the first round of talks, both sides stated their respective positions and probed into questions concerning substantive talks in the second round. Leaders of both countries expressed their desire to improve relations. The current talks of a probing nature is a beginning of efforts made in this direction.

Talks between China and the Soviet Union were once held in 1979 but they were interrupted by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. However, trade between the two sides continues and has been increasing year after year. The volume of trade this year is 43 percent more than that of last year. Exchanges in other fields have also increased this year.

Both sides have signed an agreement of fisheries, Soviet scientists have attended meetings in Beijing and the chief of the Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry made a private visit to Beijing. China's fishery delegation and Yu Hongliang, director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, have also visited the Soviet Union.

Soviet President Brezhnev delivered speeches in March and September this year, repeatedly expressing the desire to improve relations with China. Regarding Brezhnev's speeches, Chinese leaders have stated that they will listen to what he says and watch what he does and that the Soviet Union must demonstrate its sincerity with actions. But at the same time they welcome the Sino-Soviet talks. This series of events is a natural development in resuming the current Sino-Soviet talks.

China pursues an independent foreign policy. It does not depend on any big power or international blocs and will not yield to pressure from any big power. It opposes hegemonism, safeguards world peace and supports the just struggle of the Third World countries. All this is the patriotic demand of the Chinese people and is also the cause of internationalism involving the common interests of the people of the whole world. China opposes anyone who seeks hegemony no matter where he tries to do so. China opposes Vietnam's armed aggression, with Soviet support, against its neighbor. China also opposes U.S. support of Israel's aggression and the apartheid rule in South Africa. Therefore, Sino-Soviet relations involve bilateral questions (at present, they are mainly border issues: the Soviet Union has stationed massive forces along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders, thus threatening China's security) and questions of international relations. Great differences exist between the two sides, so the talks will be arduous and tortuous.

Nevertheless, China follows the principles of "mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence" and uses them in handling its relations with other countries. Of course, these five principles are also applicable to Sino-Soviet relations. China and the Soviet Union are big countries and they are also neighboring countries. Normalizing relations between the two sides is favorable not only for China and the Soviet Union but also for world peace and stability.

In his speech delivered in Baku, Soviet President Brezhnev said: "It is very important" for China and the Soviet Union "to normalize and gradually improve relations on the basis of showing a sensible attitude and mutual respect and mutual benefit." Chinese leaders have already expressed their desire to normalize Sino-Soviet relations. If the Soviet Union shows sincerity and takes concrete measures to remove its threat against China's security, it should be possible for Sino-Soviet relations to thaw and become normal.

WOUNDED FISHERMAN RETURNS FROM PARACELS

HK240232 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The fisherman who was shot last Saturday when seeking refuge on one of the Sisha (Paracel) Islands during the passage of Typhoon Nancy, was ferried back to Hong Kong yesterday and admitted to Queen Mary Hospital. The condition of 24-year-old Law Kam-fat was described as satisfactory.

Kam-Fat and his elder brother, 42-year-old Yau-kan, were shot, apparently by Chinese soldiers, when their sampan tried to land at Yezi (Coconut) Island in the restricted military zone in the Sisha Islands. Yau-kan was killed while Kam-fat was injured in his side. The elder brother was buried on a neighbouring island and the younger Law was left on the island for medical treatment, accompanied by another brother, Law Kwei.

The deceased's wife, Chong Ah-choi, said that Kam-fat had received treatment in a clinic on the island but had not had any operation. Law's friends despatched a fishing vessel to Yezi Island the previous night to ferry the wounded home, Mrs Law said. Kam-fat, though injured in the side, could walk down from the boat without aid yesterday morning, she said.

GUANGDONG OFFICIALS ON PRC VIEW TOWARD HONG KONG

HK211240 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 121, 16 Oct 82 pp 18-23

[Report by Chang Kuo-sen: "Special Zone Officials on China's Attitude Following Mrs Thatcher's China Visit"]

[Excerpt] After Mrs Thatcher's visit to China, this reporter made a special trip to the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone where I was received in audience by some high-ranking officials of the Guangdong Provincial Government and responsible persons of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and from whom I obtained some information.

It has been learned from Hong Kong press reports, from this reporter's observation and even from the views of Chinese officials that the talks between China and Britain were held in an atmosphere of antagonism. These talks were actually an occasion for each of the two parties to express its stand: China holds that its sovereignty over Hong Kong is not a topic to be discussed and that the topic to be discussed is how both parties will work together to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. Britain insists on the validity of the three treaties and agrees that maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity will benefit both parties.

For this reason, the talks basically did not have a standard key note. China's attitude toward sovereignty over Hong Kong was firm and unbending. According to a Chinese official, China at first did not expect Britain to be so stubborn about the three treaties (concerning sovereignty over Hong Kong) and felt that it had taken a big step backward as compared with its stand at the time when former Prime Minister Edward Heath visited China at the beginning of this year. This was the reason why the two parties issued separate statements and expressed their views at press conferences after the talks.

China held that sovereignty over Hong Kong belonged to China, that this was "unequivocal and known to all" and that the question was how to achieve a preliminary implementation of the "12-point plan" set forth by China.

Reportedly, sovereignty over Hong Kong, which China said it would regain, includes the administration of Hong Kong. There has never been such a concept as "separate handling of sovereignty and administration" or "regaining sovereignty does not mean exercising sovereignty." Regaining sovereignty certainly includes exercising sovereignty and regaining administration. The question is how Hong Kong people will administer Hong Kong." The Chinese leaders firmly believed that the Chinese (including the more than 5 million Chinese people in Hong Kong) could administer Hong Kong well.

As far as Britain is concerned, recognizing China's sovereignty over Hong Kong means admitting that British rule in Hong Kong has been illegal ever since the opium war. Moreover, will the powerful British Empire permit its subjects to work in Hong Kong under the five-starred flag?

It can be said that the talks brought out great differences between the two parties over the questions of sovereignty and administration. China just wanted to carry out the plan of letting Hong Kong people administer Hong Kong. Then, what role would the British play in Hong Kong?

China meant to give the British some benefits. However, it absolutely did not mean to make concessions regarding sovereignty and administration. It would only allow Britain to profit from the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. Britain's present attitude reflects the fact that it did not accept such an arrangement.

The outcome of the talks was that the two parties agreed to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and to continue negotiations through diplomatic channels. The negotiations started in October, very soon after the talks.

This, of course, may be regarded as an achievement. The two parties agreed to maintain "stability and prosperity." This means that no one will be allowed to violate public order, make trouble or disrupt the economy and the people's livelihood. However, since the negotiations are being conducted through "diplomatic channels," the so-called independence and "self-determination by the people on the island" are out of the question.

The above reflects the Chinese and British stands in the Sino-British talks during Mrs Thatcher's visit to China.

Apart from this, the Chinese officials analyzed the conditions which might emerge in Hong Kong after the Sino-British talks.

Why Did Mrs Thatcher Adopt Such a Firm Attitude?

They held that China was very firm in its intention to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. But China would never allow the economic viewpoint to be confused with the political viewpoint. Premier Zhao Ziyang also pointed out that China was justified in regaining its sovereignty over Hong Kong and that China would tolerate the present social conditions in Hong Kong on the basis of the principle of "respecting history and respecting realities." However, this absolutely does not mean that China recognizes the three unequal treaties.

Furthermore, the Chinese people, including the Chinese youth of Hong Kong, who have some knowledge of modern history know very well that these three treaties were signed by the corrupt government of the Qing Dynasty. Why should the PRC allow such things to exist? Otherwise, how can it explain the matter to the Chinese people and the people of the world? For this reason, there is no room for negotiations over sovereignty.

The question of maintaining the prosperity of Hong Kong under the condition of regaining sovereignty may be discussed. The very thing China wants is to solve by peaceful means in the next 15 to 20 years the questions left behind by history.

Britain always stresses actual benefits. It has openly said that "it works for the benefits of the Hong Kong people" and "it is responsible for the people of Hong Kong." However, the people of Hong Kong will see the matter clearly if they think about the nationality law and the fees paid by Hong Kong students in Britain.

Naturally, it is both good and necessary for China and Britain to work together to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. This will also benefit the people of Hong Kong. China, too, hopes to maintain the political, economic and social stability of Hong Kong by means of the 12-point plan. But will Britain cooperate? That remains a question.

Why, then, did Britain assume such a firm position in the Sino-British talks?

Possibly, it hoped to gain more from China by driving a bargain with it. Possibly, after the Falkland war, Mrs Thatcher enjoyed much higher "prestige" at home and the whole country looked up to the "Iron Lady" with special respect. Thus the Sino-British talks offered her another chance to show the power of the British Commonwealth. For this reason, she openly hoisted the flag of "international treaty" and showed the Hong Kong businessmen how Britain would preserve the environment in which they can make money freely and, at the same time, she showed to the people of Hong Kong that Britain, being the suzerain state, bore responsibility for them.

It seems that Mrs Thatcher, of the Conservative Party, hoped to amass adequate chips for the 1984 general election in Britain in an attempt to defeat the Labor Party and continue to rule the country.

Thus, it seems that "abiding by the international laws," "protecting the interests of investors" and "bearing responsibility for the people of Hong Kong" could really thwart the threat to the Conservative Party posed by the 3 million jobless people in Britain!

But were the Hong Kong people's interests really protected?

China Will Definitely Maintain the Stability and Prosperity of Hong Kong.

Over the next 2 years before the 1984 general election in Britain, Hong Kong will remain the scene of a "seesaw battle" in the diplomatic negotiations between China and Britain and will be left to "dry up" gradually. This may also be the policy Britain has adopted toward Hong Kong. Before the situation of Hong Kong has been clarified, the majority of capitalists will adopt a wait-and-see attitude and the investors will either retreat slowly or halt. Britain knows very well the psychology of the capitalists on this point.

How, then, does China analyze the present situation of the people of Hong Kong?

Chinese officials hold that the investors aim chiefly at obtaining profits and will go anywhere they can make money. For a period of time some capital may move out but it will return to Hong Kong later, once the situation becomes clear.

The vast majority of the middle-class people and professionals -- such as medical doctors, accountants and engineers -- worry that China may implement its policy toward intellectuals after it has regained sovereignty over Hong Kong. Therefore, China will need to draw up a plan for respecting the higher intellectuals and professionals.

However, the overwhelming majority of the people of Hong Kong are concerned to know whether or not their living standards and life styles -- including gambling on dog and horse races, speculation in stockshares and gold, going to discos and watching TV programs of the present quality -- will be retained.

This is not a problem at all. China definitely will respect the life style and customs of the people of Hong Kong.

There will be no change in the salary structure of employees in Hong Kong, irrespective of the size of the salaries they draw. After regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong, China will continue to improve the living standards of the people.

Most of the Hong Kong people worry about a change in China's policy. They lack confidence in China and fear that China will send its cadres to Hong Kong. There is no need for fear about this point: China definitely will not send in the cadres. It is deeply confident that the people of Hong Kong can administer Hong Kong well.

As a matter of fact, Hong Kong owes its present prosperity chiefly to the Chinese people in Hong Kong, although the British have also contributed a share. Moreover, there are many factors in Hong Kong's successes and Britain has derived incalculable gains from Hong Kong. This was true during the periods of the Korean and Vietnamese wars and in the land sales at high prices in recent years.

Hong Kong's achievements are attributable to its geographical position, the timing of the Korean and Vietnamese wars and the supply of materials from China. The British have contributed a share toward Hong Kong's achievements but they are not the only contributor.

The majority of the people of Hong Kong claim that they are Chinese. They warmly love their hometown and Chinese culture.

The majority of Hong Kong's people hope to maintain the present situation of stability and prosperity but absolutely reject the three unequal treaties mentioned by Mrs Thatcher. They want stability because, once there is a change, no one will know what the results will be.

Even if the British leave Hong Kong, China's determination to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong will remain unchanged. It is hoped that the people of Hong Kong can see this point. According to informed sources, China is striving to announce before the end of 1983 concrete plans to regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong so as to put the hearts of the Hong Kong people and foreign investors at ease.

Even if Hong Kong encounters some difficulties in 1984 and afterward, these difficulties need to be overcome.

So far, this reporter has gotten an idea of China's preliminary view of Hong Kong's people and the social conditions and future of Hong Kong.

Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Is Separated From Hong Kong by a Strip of Water

Being interested in the role currently being played by the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone this reporter visited Zou Erkang [6760 1422 1660], chief secretary of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, and Lu Zufa [4151 4371 3127], director of the Policy Research Office of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

They also took exception to the stand adopted by Britain in the Sino-British talks. They held that Hong Kong students opposed Britain's insistence the three unequal treaties by proceeding from national justice and that their stand was justified and identical to the stand they took in opposing the distortion of history of Japanese aggression against China by the Japanese Minority of Education. Britain's attitude hurt the pride of the Chinese nation.

The policy of developing the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, Chief Secretary Zuo said, is part of the socialist construction and four modernizations carried out by China after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is an economic policy formulated by summing up the experiences over a long period of time and will not be changed.

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